

graphy in the clinically unsuspected carcinoma of the breast is discussed.

This impressive monograph can be confidently recommended to all radiologists and surgeons interested in diseases of the breast.

ERIC SAMUEL

Manual of Surgical Anatomy

by Sir John Bruce, Robert Walmsley and James A Ross

pp vii + 562 illustrated £4 10s

Edinburgh & London: E & S Livingstone 1964

This book sets out to link anatomy and surgical practice by describing some of the more standard operations and classical disorders in relation to the regional anatomy. It is easy to read and the double-column format is both pleasant and convenient. It should form a useful reference book to clinical students and those training to become surgeons.

For the benefit of future editions, I should perhaps comment on the 'archaic' spelling of 'annular' on page 360 and also on the nomenclature used in describing sympathetic denervation of the arm which is, of course, upper thoracic and not cervical. These are minor criticisms of a book which should prove useful and justly popular.

E G TUCKWELL

The Pediatric Patient 1964

edited by Sarah R Gustafson PhD

and David Baird Coursin MD FAAP

pp 160 illustrated 35s

Philadelphia & Montreal: J B Lippincott 1964

London: Pitman Medical

This book reviews some recent contributions to paediatric literature, mainly American and British, with a useful bibliography. At times one wishes that this was done more critically, but the book will be helpful to the practising paediatrician, from the houseman reading for his DCH to the consultant.

Modestly sized, it is easily read and contains some useful diagrams although several are not alluded to in the text; this was particularly noticeable in the chapter on 'Urinary Tract Disease' which otherwise covered a complex subject helpfully. The chapter on 'Chromosomal Errors and Disease' is a useful review of recently recognized abnormalities, but a sketchy clinical description of mongolism seems unnecessary. 'Gastrointestinal Disorders' discusses the increased incidence of duodenal ulcers in children, but the reviewer found the alleged high incidence of gastric ulcers in prematures outside his experience. Ulcerative colitis is reviewed well, but 'Diarrhoea in Infants and Children' is disappointing. To mention but two points: treatment is muddled with investigations; pancreatic enzymes are the only treatment

recommended for fibrocystic disease of the pancreas. 'Mental and Emotional Problems' encompasses the knowledge of most British paediatricians, but there is a useful classification of mental subnormality and a helpful section entitled 'Outlook for the Epileptic'. 'Collagen Disorders' presents few new facts about rheumatic fever, but the present stage of knowledge about rheumatoid arthritis, quoted mostly from the British literature, is better. 'Viruses and Vaccines' and brief accounts of miscellaneous disorders make the book worthy of a place in the library.

BERNARD M LAURANCE

Occupational Therapy in Rehabilitation

edited by E M Macdonald MBE BLitt TMAOT

2nd ed pp xvi + 354 illustrated 37s 6d

London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox 1964

The new edition of this book is written by 25 senior occupational therapists under the editorship of Miss Macdonald, the pioneer in this field and Principal of Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy.

As might be expected of a collection of authors of such great experience, the technical aspects of occupational therapy both in its aims and treatment are covered most adequately, thus ensuring the value of the book as a standard textbook for occupational therapists and all others interested in this field. The authors have perhaps spread themselves rather too fully in details and the book consequently is too long and verbose for easy reading. It would be even more useful if it were shorter.

Whilst the main aspects of occupational therapy cannot be faulted, one or two of the medical conditions mentioned in the book are not accurately defined or described; e.g. on p 172 the writer states: 'Dipsomania is caused by recurrent drinking attacks in between which the patient often finds alcohol distasteful.' Nevertheless, taken all round, this book should be accepted as an invaluable reference book on occupational therapy.

BASIL KIERNANDER

Research in Deafness in Children

Proceedings of a Conference organized by the Medical Research Committee of the National Deaf Children's Society, April 6-7 1963

edited by L Fisch MD DLO

pp xiv + 103 15s

Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications 1964

Experts from a number of different fields took part in this conference and their contributions provide a useful quick introduction to many of the problems of the deaf child. There are the problems that no one has yet solved including the fundamental problem of prevention. It is suggested that in the group of cases of unknown